

MEXICO SEVERS
TRADE TIE WITH
GREAT BRITAIN

Orders Consulates Closed
While "Abnormal Re-
lations" Endure

LONG HAS SOUGHT
FULL RECOGNITION

Foreign Minister Says Move
Isn't Hostile, but One
Defending Honor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25 (AP)—Mexico has suppressed commercial relations with Great Britain, the Department of Foreign Affairs ordering the consulates in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow closed, as well as all the honorary consular offices throughout the United Kingdom.

This was decided upon, in the words of Aaron Saz, Foreign Minister, not to show hostility to Great Britain but because the Mexicans believe "unworthy" of themselves "to maintain consular representatives under a government which does not concede Mexico the honor of maintaining official relations, thus implying that it does not consider Mexico as the moral and legal capacity inherent to sovereign countries."

The Foreign Minister added that the decision would remain effective while the present "abnormal relations" between the two nations endure, but that British consuls would continue to have the same guarantees as before in the event the London Government did not see fit to recall them.

The Obregon regime in Mexico has never been recognized by Great Britain. Several months ago the London Government was reported on the verge of sending a commissioner to Mexico with the object of preparing the way for recognition, but the Cummins-Evans case intervened.

This involved the virtual expulsion from Mexico of the British Charge Des Archives, H. S. Cunard Cummins, who was accused by the Obregon Government of adopting unbecomingly aggressive measures in supporting the claims of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, American-born widow of a British subject, in her fight against application of the Mexican land laws to her estate.

Mrs. Evans was subsequently slain near her hacienda, the affair being attributed by the British to persons interested in the land case and by the Mexicans to brigands. Since the Cummins-Evans case, the British capital has been barred by the American Embassy.

British Uninformed

of Mexico's Action
LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The British Government has not been informed of the decision of the Mexican Government to close all of its consulates in Great Britain, but the Foreign Office takes the view that this step will have little effect and probably will not result in the recall of the British officials now in Mexico.

In official circles it is pointed out that no negotiations have been going on between Great Britain and Mexico for the latter's recognition since the breaking down of the informal conversations last spring. Meanwhile the British Government has no diplomatic representatives in Mexico, maintaining only consular offices which the decision of the Mexican Foreign Minister will not affect.

The viewpoint here is that, pending overtures by Mexico, Great Britain cannot take any steps looking toward recognition. It was expected that Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect, on his recent European trip, might again have brought up the question, but he sailed for home, announcing he would not visit England.

The Mexican Consulate-General in London has received orders to close all the Mexican consular offices in Great Britain on Nov. 1, the instruction setting forth the reasons which already have been made public in Mexico City. The London office was not informed whether the order would apply to the British dominions.

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REICH ROYALTY NOT CANDIDATE FOR REICHSTAG

Story Regarding Crown Prince Denied—Von Tirpitz May Lead Party

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Oct. 25.—A report received from Berlin that the Crown Prince of Prussia, who is Count von Helldorf, is not a candidate for the Reichstag, is denied. The Crown Prince is not a candidate for the Reichstag, is denied. The Crown Prince is not a candidate for the Reichstag, is denied.

Herr von Helldorf, one of the heads of the party, said to the correspondent: "We have never dreamed of asking the Crown Prince anything of the kind. Such a step would be just as stupid as if we would try to fetch the Kaiser from Holland and put him in the Reichstag."

Dr. Oskar Hergt's successor, it is generally believed in well-informed political circles, will be Admiral von Tirpitz, who has lately taken over the leadership of the Conservatives as soon as the elections are over. Industry is most annoyed over the radicalism displayed by the Conservatives lately, since the industrialists want the bourgeoisie block to include the Conservative Party. They have threatened now, it is said, to cease supporting that party's election campaign financially, if it continues to act more radical than the Radicals themselves.

TAX PUBLICITY MAY BE TESTED IN HIGH COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

they may be able to fix upon a definite decision.

One Official Looks up Lists and Posts a Special Guard

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—With confusion over the tax publicity question expanding hourly, an official of the revenue office in lower Manhattan decided to take no chances. Today he placed the income tax lists in the office vault. He then locked the huge doors and posted an extra guard. Officials explained that such precautions were necessary due to the great risk of passing the demand a vote of the House, legal or otherwise.

Meanwhile protests from merchants, bankers, professional men, and corporations continue. "The Government officials are a lot of one of Wall Street's largest banks is quoted as having said today. It is an inexcusable invasion of personal rights and liberties." This same man then cited a specific instance as follows:

"A business associate was just in here to see me. I'm in a stew," he said. I asked why, and this is the story he told:

"Well, about a year my business was only fair and I told the boys working for me to be reasonable; not to ask for too many pay raises all in a bunch. I told them I'd have to close down the works if they bothered me too much. The margin of profit was small. Well, I got through the year with \$350,000 profit and was lucky. In other enterprises I made four times that amount, and naturally put the whole thing into my income tax return. The figure was published yesterday morning on the first page of the Times."

"Now my men are not going to stop and figure that part of my income came from other enterprises. They are going to say, 'Well, here we are sweating in this boiler factory while our boss is living off the gravy.' I am going to have a fine time explaining that. What if more I will probably have a strike or two on my hands."

The publication worked in another way on a capitalist who was reputed in Wall Street to have an income hitting the higher brackets. Publication of his return showed a relatively small tax, and Wall Street wondered why. The situation, he explained by pointing out that the man affected was simple. He, with associates, had been invited by a large corporation to buy some of its stock. The stock, he and others were told on a pure inside tip, was going higher and there was a wonderful chance of making a big profit. Instead, the stock went down, the capitalist in question took his loss just before income tax filing day, and with this loss whittled out of his income, he showed a return that was very small compared with the returns filed by some of his highly-priced underlings.

Lists Provide Surprises as Press Makes Them Public

The following list of income tax payments was taken from figures made public by internal revenue collectors in various districts:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Monitor Publishing Society, 107 Fifth Avenue, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, pay-able in advance: Single copies, 10 cents. One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50. (Foreign rates, in U. S. A.)

At second-class rates of the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FRANCE THROWS IN ITS LOT WITH NATIONS LEAGUE

Such Is Conclusion Drawn From Notable Gathering at the Sorbonne

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Never has there been such a rally in favor of the League of Nations as was held last night when the President of the Republic, Gaston Doumergue, the Premier, Edouard Herriot, the president of the Senate, M. Desclaux, the rector of the University of Paris, Dr. Paul Appell, the British Ambassador, Marquess Crewe, ministers in profusion and delegates from Geneva made of a grandiose gathering in the Sorbonne an official and emphatic affirmation that France has again thrown in its lot with the League.

Any skepticism, even cynicism, of earlier days is surely swept away when such a platform is now possible. Dr. Appell, Italy's representative, demanded, as eminently desirable, the immediate admission of Germany, though he deprecated any discussion of the question of responsibility for the war.

A war veteran, in the name of his comrades expressed faith in the possibility of preventing a conflict. Particular satisfaction was felt that the universities in various countries were so greatly interested in the League. Herriot, however, asserted that France had again taken the political initiative in Europe. Louis Loucheur and Paul Boncour explained the mechanism of the Protocol which was designed to make war practically impossible, and M. Herriot was pleased at the greater friendship among peoples.

In every way, not the least for its tremendous enthusiasm, it was an amazing meeting and marked in an astonishing manner how far France has traveled since the days of the Millerand-Poincare regime.

MOVE TO GET FARMER TO FIGHT CHILD-LABOR AMENDMENT BARED

Ruralists "Beginning to Realize They Are Being Used as Catapult." According to Reports to Workers in 42 States Where Action Is Awaited

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A tendency to center the fight against the Child-Labor Amendment in the rural districts, where farmers are being told that the amendment, if ratified, will prevent any labor of their children on farms, is reported at headquarters of the Organizations Associated for the Ratification of the Child-Labor Amendment. It is evident, however, that the farmers are beginning to realize that they are being used as a catapult by manufacturers, according to reports from state workers who are laying the groundwork for the campaign in the 42 states whose legislatures meet this week.

The Children's Bureau statistics on farm labor are being drawn on for data to refute the claims of the manufacturers. Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau, stated that a deliberate effort is being made to mislead agricultural communities as to the intent of the amendment.

"The nearly 500,000 children employed in mills, factories, stores, offices, mines and other non-agricultural occupations constitute the national child labor problem of the United States today," she stated. "From 1910 to 1920 the proportion of all children engaged in agricultural work decreased 2 per cent, while the proportion of all children in non-agricultural work decreased only 1.9 per cent."

A recent number of the Southern Textile Bulletin, whose editor, David Clark, led the fight against passage of the amendment, declares: "Ever since the amendment passed, that is for four months, we have been laying the groundwork for the situation that is rapidly developing. Our first job was to show the farmers that not only would the amendment give Congress the right to make laws relative to their children."

"The boy and girl helping father and mother on the farm and in the home are the stuff of which useful citizens are made," declared Miss Abbott, discussing the problem of children on the farms. "The children who present a grave problem of national importance are the 11,349 tabulated by the census as employed in non-agricultural pursuits."

An attempt is being made to make it appear that the large farm organizations are officially opposing the amendment, although none of them have voted on the question in regular convention order.

"The Louise Clothes Shop"
The latest styles in Dresses, Coats and Furs for Fall and Winter
Seasons 1924
High Quality Garments
Moderately Priced
37 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
(over T. D. Whitney's)
LOUISE LEVINSKY

Wak-Over
The Legion
Young men's fashion with the new short effect.

In Golden Tan Calfskin \$7.00

Walk-Over Shops
At Home & Sons

770 Tremont St. Boston, 775 W. Washington St. 219 Washington St. Boston

PALESTINE HAS THREE SABBATHS IN EACH WEEK

No Notes May Be Protested Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Legal Holiday

By Special Cable

By Special Cable

Jerusalem, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The sanctity of the Sabbath of the three principal religious communities of Palestine is to be recognized in the commercial world, according to an ordinance just promulgated by the Government.

The law is entitled "Bill of Exchange Protest Ordinance," and provides that no note shall be protested on a Friday, the Moslem Sabbath, on Saturday or Sunday, or on any legal holiday which may be notified in the Official Gazette.

Where payment of a bill of exchange is refused at maturity and the day of maturity is Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, or a legal holiday, protest will be made on the Monday or the day following the legal holiday. Notwithstanding the provisions of the code of civil procedure and of the commercial code, the interest payable on a bill of exchange dishonored by non-payment is to be calculated from the date of maturity of the bill.

Another law published in the last Official Gazette is a British "Order in Council" removing from the jurisdiction of the Palestine courts all disputes relating to holy places, religious buildings or sites in Palestine. The operations of establishing connection with the different religious communities in Palestine are similarly beyond the jurisdiction of the Palestine courts.

If any question arises whether the matter or claim comes within the terms of the new order it is to be referred to the High Commissioner, who will decide the question on instructions from the British Government.

When the commission charged with the protection of the holy places has been established, questions as to whether the Palestine courts have or have not jurisdiction over a particular dispute will be decided by that commission, and not by the High Commissioner.

DE RIVERA'S PLAN IS TAKING SHAPE

Troublesome Areas Left; Important Posts Held

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The important position of Kalaia, a point of much Moorish pressure, and during the siege, regarded as the key of Xauen, has been evacuated. General Castro's column has arrived at Akarrak from Kilaia and will commence to clear the Dra-el-Asef district. The operations of establishing and protecting the posts along the frontier are progressing.

The indications from this and the establishment of a heavily-fortified position at Tarcuna, near Larache, for the defense of the Tangier-Fes railway, are that Gen. Primo de Rivera's plan of holding only important posts and to abandon the more troublesome areas, is beginning to take shape.

Telephone communication has been re-established with Zoco-el-Jemis, from which artillery, munitions, supplies and the wounded have now been evacuated, thus relieving military anxiety. Great improvement is officially reported in the

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Gen. Debono Resigns Command in Militia

Command in Militia

By Special Cable

By Special Cable

GENERAL DEBONO, commander-in-chief of the Fascist militia, yesterday tendered to Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, his resignation of the post which he has held since the militia was formed. The Premier, in accepting the resignation, sent a cordial letter thanking him for the faithful service he had rendered the Fascist cause, first by preparing the march to Rome and later, organizing a militia "which will never lose its character and spirit."

Signor Mussolini informed General Debono that he will, at the Cabinet's next meeting, ratify his appointment as Governor of Italian Somaliland, replacing Signor De Vecchi, formerly a member of the Fascist Government, who was sent over there a year ago.

General Debono, Fascist professor of Cagliari, is mentioned as the probable successor to General Debono as commander-in-chief of the militia.

By Special Cable

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PALESTINE HAS THREE SABBATHS IN EACH WEEK

No Notes May Be Protested Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Legal Holiday

By Special Cable

By Special Cable

Jerusalem, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The sanctity of the Sabbath of the three principal religious communities of Palestine is to be recognized in the commercial world, according to an ordinance just promulgated by the Government.

The law is entitled "Bill of Exchange Protest Ordinance," and provides that no note shall be protested on a Friday, the Moslem Sabbath, on Saturday or Sunday, or on any legal holiday which may be notified in the Official Gazette.

Where payment of a bill of exchange is refused at maturity and the day of maturity is Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, or a legal holiday, protest will be made on the Monday or the day following the legal holiday. Notwithstanding the provisions of the code of civil procedure and of the commercial code, the interest payable on a bill of exchange dishonored by non-payment is to be calculated from the date of maturity of the bill.

Another law published in the last Official Gazette is a British "Order in Council" removing from the jurisdiction of the Palestine courts all disputes relating to holy places, religious buildings or sites in Palestine. The operations of establishing connection with the different religious communities in Palestine are similarly beyond the jurisdiction of the Palestine courts.

If any question arises whether the matter or claim comes within the terms of the new order it is to be referred to the High Commissioner, who will decide the question on instructions from the British Government.

When the commission charged with the protection of the holy places has been established, questions as to whether the Palestine courts have or have not jurisdiction over a particular dispute will be decided by that commission, and not by the High Commissioner.

DE RIVERA'S PLAN IS TAKING SHAPE

President Sees Golden Rule as Basis of World Good Will

Tells Near East Relief Association of "Wiser Generation" Outlawing Aggressive War

PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE

have declared that they do not doubt their ability to raise \$3,000,000, which is the budget total.

For the Democrats, Clegg Shaver says that he hopes to raise before the election \$750,000, although only about two-thirds that sum had been contributed up to the time he testified a few days ago. On the basis of that reckoning and Mr. Butler's theory, Mr. Davis stands about one-fourth as much chance as President Coolidge. Also on that basis, Senator La Follette stands only one-sixth of a chance.

Senator La Follette made this statement in his speech in Chicago on Oct. 11, before the National Association of Manufacturers. In the reports of his speech that particular part seems not to have been quoted very widely, although in a way it is one of the most important utterances he has made in the campaign. For he has said during his canvass for votes, Senator La Follette has emphasized his belief that the laws on the statute books are made for all citizens without fear or favor, and that if he is elected President he will not change them during his term of office. He has declared that his policy would be to have "bootleggers" punished with the same severity as "trust magnates" or any other law violators, and he has put it more bluntly than he did in his Chicago speech.

The Shepa

Card Stores

R.H. STEA
BOS

ARNES CO
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LEE

seemed aloof from the scenes of conflict, our people insisted on bearing their share in the world struggle. Later, when for a time chaos threatened in many parts and there was a loosening of bonds that seemed to menace the very basis of society, our people were ready with assistance for the unfortunate and suffering wherever they were."

value of the property is rated by the city as \$12,000,000, and the amount already lost in taxes by the city of Hoboken is about \$2,500,000, it is asserted.

Jays offers you
quality at mod-
erate prices.

We have Dresses, Coats,
Blouses, Skirts, Sweaters,
Scarfs, Sports Suits, Rid-
ing Suits.



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the right edge, and there are some faint, illegible markings or stains on the surface.

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NEW YORK

[illegible]

The Process

BOSTON

LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, NEW YORK

LEE Balloons

"Absorb All the Bumps"

SUNSET STORIES

The First Prize

IT WAS a beautiful sand picture. America and England drawn carefully, the outlines made more striking by bits of green and red seaweed. Two hands carefully united in a clasp of friendship were molded over the top and then came the words: "For Progress, Peace and Prosperity."

It was all Jimmy's own work. That was half the joy of it. To have accomplished so much by himself. It was for a big competition on the sands and the best effort was to get a prize. Jimmy was going to print in shells in his very best printing the words: "The Work of Jimmy Carr."

All the children on the beach were working at top speed, for soon the judges would come. Not a child seemed idle. Oh yes, there was just one. Jimmy had become conscious for some time of a pair of earnest eyes gazing with admiration at his work.

At last he straightened his back and looked at the boy, and then he knew he was told. He was not one of the boys he knew, but a little raggedy boy who had come down for one day, paid for by some kindly person.

"Trying for the competition?" said Jimmy at last smiling.

The boy looked at Jimmy's head. "I did begin, but you see I can't make my sand stick together, and when I tried to make a pool like yours, the water swept it all away. Yours is beautiful!"

Jimmy looked at the heap of round white pebbles the boy had gathered for his great effort—wasted now. He saw those eager, boyish eyes, not envious, but just glad that Jimmy was making so good a job of the business. Suddenly he spoke.

"Like to bring your shells? You can stick them all round as a sort of square including the map if you like."

The boy's face lit up. He was delighted to be asked to help, and how carefully he worked! Jimmy began to print his name in white shells. He was thinking. This boy—he was so pleased to help, yet no credit would come to him. It was something to think about, that a boy would so willingly work his best to help a stranger boy.

"What's your name?" he questioned.

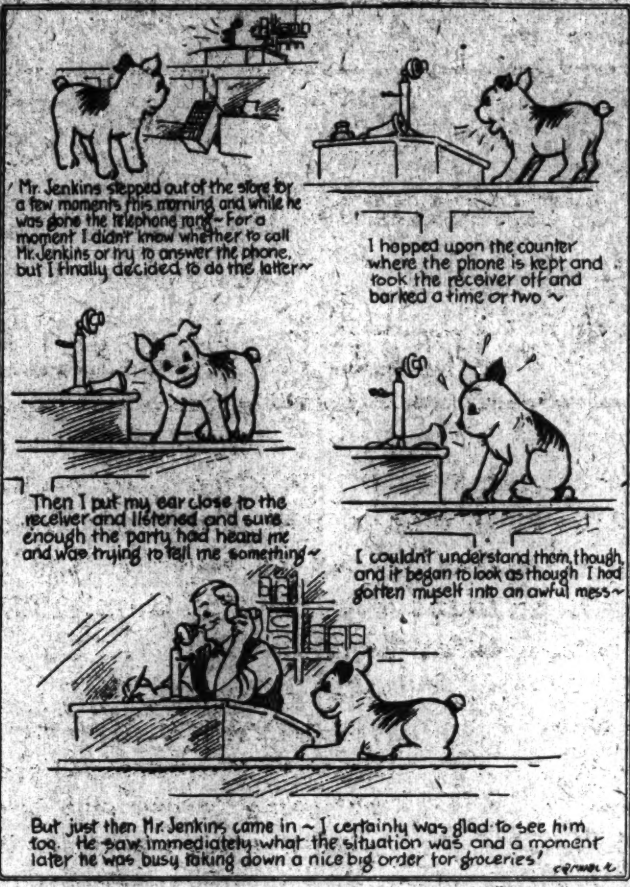
"Harry Brown," said Harry, toss-

ing his shock of hair back, and darting off to gather more pebbles.

It was a fine effort. It stood out on the sand splendidly. Its design was unique. The judges went all round the magnificent exhibit. Then one of them took out the first-prize card, and, with it in his hand, went round again.

"The people who had arranged the competition had given two lovely

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Mr. Jenkins stepped out of the store by a few moments this morning and while he was gone the dog named Snubs for a moment I didn't know whether to call him Snubs or to try to answer the letter, but I finally decided to do the latter.

I hopped upon the counter where the phone is kept and took the receiver off and barked a time or two.

Then I put my ear close to the receiver and listened. I heard enough the party had heard me and was trying to tell me something.

I couldn't understand them though, and if I began to look as though I had gotten myself into an awful mess.

But just then Mr. Jenkins came in. I certainly was glad to see him too. He saw immediately what the situation was and a moment later he was busy taking down a nice big order for groceries.

WIRELESS MAY BE EMPLOYED IN COLOMBIAN CABLE SERVICE

All-America Company Seeking Permission to Erect Towers in Interior to Flash Messages to Cable Stations at Cartagena and Buenaventura

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The All-America Cable Company has applied for permission to erect wireless towers in Colombia for the primary purpose of radiocasting its messages from the interior cities of this country to its two cable stations at Cartagena on the Caribbean Sea and at Buenaventura on the Pacific Ocean. If the permission is granted, the combination of wireless and cable will be developed in a commercial way for probably the first time in the history of communications.

The plans of the company are elaborate. A great wireless transmission tower will be set up in Bogota, capable of communicating with New Orleans, and thus independent, if necessary, of the cable. Other wireless stations will be built at cities like Medellin and Bucaramanga, located to reach receiving stations at Cartagena and Buenaventura, transmitting the cable messages filed in the interior cities direct to the cable operators by wireless.

Approved by Press. W. J. Butterfield, representing the company, has been in Bogota for several months working on this matter, and although it has not been settled, the Director-General of Telegraphs has given the news to the press and the newspapers have uniformly approved it. This latter is, it may be added, most important in Colombia, and in a way almost guarantees the approval of the plan. Under the contract proposed, the wireless equipment will revert to the government after 50 years, and the company asks in return nothing but permission to build these important stations.

The reason for the decision to build wireless towers as supplementary and feeders to the cable involves several considerations, significant of the communications situation in Colombia. At the base is the fact that the cable company has had to use the government-owned telegraph lines for the transmission of its messages from the chief cities of the country to the cable stations. These government lines are slow, and extremely uncertain due to the fact that they cover hundreds of miles of single wires strung through jungles, with growing trees for poles and with line-men passing on inspection only at rare intervals.

Interruptions are frequent and the cost of maintenance high. In addition, the elements of inaccuracy and uncertainty enter, owing to the fact that the messages from the coast to Bogota, even, are relayed through operators at least four times, and when sent around, owing to breaks in the lines, as many as five or six times. This sort of service, with human relays and bad wires, is discouraging to the cable company, which has put in, in recent years, a plant so complete that there is not one single human relay in all the perimeter of South America, of many thousands of miles, and all sending and receiving are also by automatic machinery.

High Rates Prevail. The cable company planned first to ask permission to have a leased wire, and its own operators, in Colombia, but this worked out, with the need of virtually rebuilding the government lines, as too expensive and uncertain, so the original plan of using wireless was hit upon. The Government has been friendly to the proposal, indicating in this way, again, its desire to improve communications with the outside world to the most successful point possible.

The present method of sending messages first over the government lines and thence to the cable has produced a condition in Colombia which the outsider can hardly realize. The Colombian Government telegraph rate for any distance in the country is 2 cents a word, with

SPAIN SULLEN OVER MOROCCO

War Disliked, and Patriots Refuse to Offer Aid to Primo de Rivera

MADRID, Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Are events in Spain gradually moving toward a serious national crisis on account of the Moroccan war? Is the economic situation becoming dangerous? A prominent banker, in discussing these questions with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said Madrid's financial circles were depressed by the condition of affairs in Morocco. He continued: "As business men, as financiers, we hate this war. With the commercial balance against us owing to European conditions, we are faced with the additional burden of having to purchase large quantities of war material abroad. We are asked to give our money on the chance of winning peace for Spain. For 10 years we have been doing that. The floating debt has increased steadily during the last two years. It now stands at 4,000,000,000 pesetas. It is 600,000,000 more than last year. The rate of interest tends to impoverish industry, which really cannot afford to pay as much."

Bankers thought they were contributing to Moroccan success and settlement. Instead they are now faced with some of the costliest fighting known. A Government spending 5,000,000 a day on the war gives our money on the chance of 500,000,000 by a new emission of Treasury bonds. That is the cost of two months' fighting and above the 1,000,000,000 to be redeemed on Nov. 4, and which will be renewed. As patriotic citizens, we bankers support the Government. But the inflation of money and credit and the probable fall of the peseta in London, besides the attendant difficulties in business, cannot be argued away. Instead of a balanced budget we are faced with the probability of a higher deficit than last year. Can the country stand it?

Financial Depression. The depression in financial circles is only part of the general depression. The weekly official reports add little hope to the atmosphere. The scanty information which filters through describes a lull in operations prior to some larger move. The official reports do not mention the misadventures of General Riquelme's column in the La-

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The Book of Books. The Bible. We have it in 90 languages. Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society, 41 Broad St., Boston.

WEST NEEDS LUMBERMEN. WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence).—More than 5000 workers will be needed in the lumbering industry in Manitoba and western Ontario this winter, it is reported by the Employment Service of Canada. Wages this year will range from \$25 to \$30 a month, everything found, as against \$35 to \$40 last year.

L. P. Hollander & Co. Est. 1848.

Special Sale of HATS at the one price of \$14 For Monday

A collection of 300 Hats of exclusive Hollander Design and Quality, suitable for Sport and Dress Wear. (Value \$18 to \$35)

No Exchange. No Credits. No Approvals.

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each sector, or the critical position of a Spanish force cut off in an important post in Beni Aros. Skirmishes on the Mellis front are recorded and the strengthening of the Tetuan-Xauen communications. Reports mention no casualties. The reports since the beginning of the general rising in August, have been put at between 15,000 and 20,000 by people in a position to judge. That the casualties have been heavy is shown by the fact that wounded are being sent to hospitals in all parts of Spain. The casino of San Sebastian has been turned into a military hospital. Much of the news relating to hospitals is censored. But, though reports mention no casualties, it is a sign of a danger to help or hinder Primo de Rivera in his task.

No Public Support. This lack of public support is a troubling official quarters, and has certainly perturbed the semi-official press. Why was there no popular jubilation at the relief of Xauen? Why was there complete silence in the press, beyond the mere printing of the official communiqué? These are questions asked by the Clerical and Debatista and answered in El Sol, which attributes the silence to a paralysis of the national life, caused by the censorship and the withdrawal of the right of free speech. El Debate asks the Dictator to continue in office beyond the end of the year, even if he has to modify his form of government to do so, and this is probably Primo de Rivera's own desire.

But will the Dictator be able to continue his task in the face of the present apathy? Two months ago he secured the support of the civil population for his "withdrawal-to-base" plan. The difficulties he is up against are tremendous. It is being found necessary to organize a campaign, a series of costly punitive and relieving advances, in order to put the withdrawal into operation. Some 30 small positions have been left, but in the western zone is dotted with such groups as Ben Karich, 2600 Arba, Dar Acoos, Beni Aros, Rala and Buharrax. And there is Xauen itself, hemmed in by mountains, entered through a narrow pass, and at the end of an almost indestructible road 40 miles long.

All these positions are important to the present campaign. They cannot be abandoned in a day. Yes, if the theory of withdrawal to the coast is sound, these positions which are costing so much in lives and money to defend, must sooner or later be abandoned.

HIGH COURT MAY GET CALIFORNIA TAX CASE

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The opinion on the California community tax case, which has been handed down by the Supreme Court, is expected to be handed down by the California Supreme Court, according to Treasury Department officials. They stated Thursday that the opinion handed down by the Department of Justice covers only the tax and not the situation, which is as far as the Government is concerned is one of the minor issues.

It was further indicated that this opinion might not be final. Treasury officials declined to state the import of the ruling, but indicated that the case might later be brought to the Supreme Court, either by the Government or the California taxpayers.

KICKERBLOOMERS. This illustrates the relation of back to front at sides. The state tax and of the situation, which is as far as the Government is concerned is one of the minor issues.

John S. Meserve Co. 86 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

The Coward Shoe

The "Combination"

A shoe made two sizes smaller over the instep than the regular size upper, fitting snugly through the waist of the foot and at the heel.

Double soles, with or without leather lining.

Black or tan calf; also in vic kid.

Widths AAA to H. Sizes 3 1/2 to 13.

A mighty comfortable walking shoe—decidedly popular among business men.

Sold Nowhere Else. James S. Coward. 270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)

STORE HOURS: 11:30 to 5:30

AUSTRALIA ASKS MORE CAPITAL

American Industrial Investments Invited by New High Commissioner

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—An invitation to American investors to visit Australia and develop new enterprises was extended by J. A. M. Elder, the new Australian High Commissioner to the United States, in an interview here on taking up his new office.

Americans, he said, would find thrown open to them all facilities for getting new industries started, and would receive the regular aid offered by the Government in selection of sites. After qualifying the Government as to the value of their new enterprises, he added, they would receive permission to import any necessary machinery free of duty.

Australia, the commissioner pointed out, already is a good market for American products, and it is reaching out now particularly for new trade opportunities.

"We produce the best wool in the world," he said, "and Americans already buy a good deal of it, only they buy through London. In that way they get the second offering. If they would send their representatives direct to Australia, where virtually every bale of wool is sold at auction, they could get the highest grade product probably at better prices than they now pay for the lower grade."

Another product that I think Americans ought to consider purchasing from us is fruit. Winter in the United States comes during our summer, and consequently we could ship fruit to the United States and put them in your markets when your own fruits are not available."

Mr. Elder mentioned butter, cheese and dried milk, and copper, zinc and tin as other products which Australia now is exporting in good quantities and which might find a market in the United States. As to the prospects that Australia might come to the United States for loans in the near future, Mr. Elder said:

"Assuming the money from time to time for the development of projects to open up her raw materials, and thus far she has turned naturally to London for her financing. It is realized that a loan placed in New York would serve to encourage trade between the two countries, and I personally am in favor of doing it. I think it is likely to happen sooner or later."

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Special Sale. For the next ten days we shall offer 33 1/3% discount on all upholstered furniture, consisting of Pique and Library Sets and Egyptian Chairs. Also on our Special nine piece, custom made, Sheraton Dining Room Set we offer a price of \$450.00. Former price \$625.00. This is lifetime furniture. On our Special Pure South American Hair Mattresses, 4 ft. 6 in. two part, our special price is \$27.50. Staller Box Springs, all sizes, \$27.50.

John S. Meserve Co. 86 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

New York City. The Coward Shoe.

The "Combination". A shoe made two sizes smaller over the instep than the regular size upper, fitting snugly through the waist of the foot and at the heel.

Double soles, with or without leather lining.

Black or tan calf; also in vic kid.

Widths AAA to H. Sizes 3 1/2 to 13.

A mighty comfortable walking shoe—decidedly popular among business men.

Sold Nowhere Else. James S. Coward. 270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)

STORE HOURS: 11:30 to 5:30

CROSS

What interests us most is, not how business is going, but how it is coming.

"Cross" Bill Fold. for the hip pocket. Mounted with two 14-kt. gold corners, some plain and others handsomely engraved. A varied assortment of styles in black pin, cobra, line grain, and cross-grain seal, also brown shark-skin. Specially priced \$9.75.

"Cross" Jewel Box. A gem for convenience in this compact box for gems. Crushed calfskin, pink, blue or brown, with attractive silk and velvet lining. Attached velvet pad cover jewel compartments. Specially priced for one week, ending November 1st.

8-inch \$10.75. 9-inch \$13.75. Regularly \$13-\$15.

"Cross" Overnight Bag. for women. A light weight, spacious traveling bag. Black cobra hide, moire silk lining. 14 and 16 inches. \$17-\$18.

"Cross" Table Tray. An indispensable asset for the hostess. Refreshments may be served on this tray, a slight pressure on the side springs and it becomes a table. Solid mahogany. \$25.00.

Breakfast sets, \$9.50 up. Shown in Our Gift Department. Second Floor (elevator).

"Cross" Week-end Case. A strongly made black enamel cloth case, with leather re-inforced corners and straps around. Removable tray, 24, 26 and 28 inches. Specially priced \$10.00.

Personal Christmas Greeting Cards. a pleasant remembrance for friends and acquaintances. Shown on Second Floor, where choice may be made liberally. Early selection essential.

Blank Cross. The World's Greatest Leather Goods. BOSTON. 145 Tremont Street. near Temple Place. NEW YORK. 804-5th Ave.—175 Broadway.

LLOYD GEORGE CONTEMNS WAR

Statesman Calls on All Men, Irrespective of Race, to End War

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Dense crowds gave Mr. Lloyd George an affectionate welcome when he walked to the town hall in Portsmouth, recently, to be made a freeman in recognition of his great services to the British Empire and the world.

Replying to the Mayor, who handed him a scroll containing the parchment of the freedom of the town, Mr. Lloyd George made a stirring appeal for international understanding and world peace. Picturing the colossal sacrifice of the late war, he brought home the tremendous lesson of the futility of materialism as a faith, and pleaded with all people to rebuild the new city of the world in accordance with the higher demands of spiritual understanding.

The Challenge of Idealism. Mr. Lloyd George's first act as a freeman was to address one of the greatest gatherings of men ever got together in any town in Britain. This brotherhood federation listened with breathless attention while he spoke to them on "The Challenge of Idealism." It was an international appeal to all men of good will to find a common understanding, irrespective of race and national aims, whereby they could rid the world of the devastating thought of war. He said that such a band of men, animated by one mind, clarified with a spiritual ideal, could bring peace to the whole of humanity in a night.

A revival of sustained idealism, declared Mr. Lloyd George, was the only safeguard the world had against the horrid orgy of blind, destructive materialism which at the present moment was attempting to challenge the justifying influence of a so-called Christian civilization.

The blind alley of humanity

The Underwear Store for Men. Carter's and Munsingwear. Union Suits. Complete assortment in regular, medium and heavy weights. \$1.65 to \$7.50.

Quintessence Shirts and Drawers. \$2.50. \$3.50. \$4.50. \$5.50. \$6.50. \$7.50. \$8.50. \$9.50. \$10.50. \$11.50. \$12.50. \$13.50. \$14.50. \$15.50. \$16.50. \$17.50. \$18.50. \$19.50. \$20.50. \$21.50. \$22.50. \$23.50. \$24.50. \$25.50. \$26.50. \$27.50. \$28.50. \$29.50. \$30.50. \$31.50. \$32.50. \$33.50. \$34.50. \$35.50. \$36.50. \$37.50. \$38.50. \$39.50. \$40.50. \$41.50. \$42.50. \$43.50. \$44.50. \$45.50. \$46.50. \$47.50. \$48.50. \$49.50. \$50.50. \$51.50. \$52.50. \$53.50. \$54.50. \$55.50. \$56.50. \$57.50. \$58.50. \$59.50. \$60.50. \$61.50. \$62.50. \$63.50. \$64.50. \$65.50. \$66.50. \$67.50. \$68.50. \$69.50. \$70.50. \$71.50. \$72.50. \$73.50. \$74.50. \$75.50. \$76.50. \$77.50. \$78.50. \$79.50. \$80.50. \$81.50. \$82.50. \$83.50. \$84.50. \$85.50. \$86.50. \$87.50. \$88.50. \$89.50. \$90.50. \$91.50. \$92.50. \$93.50. \$94.50. \$95.50. \$96.50. \$97.50. \$98.50. \$99.50. \$100.50. \$101.50. \$102.50. \$103.50. \$104.50. \$105.50. \$106.50. \$107.50. \$108.50. 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French Succeed in Producing Synthetic Oil and Gasoline

Basic Materials Water and Carbon—Best 'Gas' May Be Sold at One-Third Present Cost

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Allowing for a certain exaggeration due to enthusiasm, there is no doubt about the importance of the French plan to produce synthetic oil. The experiments which have been conducted in Paris in connection with the petroleum congress have proved successful, and if the process can be commercialized at a reasonable price, something like an economic revolution will be effected. The oil trusts of the world will be broken, and there will be no need for struggles for the possession of the various oil fields that have aroused the envy of nations.

Hitherto the cost of producing oil has been prohibitive, but it is now claimed that two French inventors, André Bergeol and G. Oliver, who have been investigating in a small laboratory at Asnières for the past few years, have discovered a method by which oil can be produced at comparatively low cost.

To an interested group of experts and engineers, which was at first skeptical but afterward agreed that something remarkable had been accomplished, they worked a vertical engine and afterward an automobile engine with the first synthetic gasoline presented publicly. It is asserted that gasoline can be obtained by the synthetic system at half the cost of the extraction from crude petroleum.

Plant will be laid down at once to conduct experiments on a much greater scale, and it is prophesied that before the end of this year 1000 tons a day will be produced. Obviously it is only necessary to multiply such installations to solve the whole problem of petroleum.

The basic materials required are water and carbon. This carbon can be obtained from such material as lignite, charcoal, and even waste and garbage. France possesses large lignite deposits, and if the inventors are correct in their calculations it will be possible to sell the best gasoline at 50 centimes a liter. Today the price is three times as high in France.

Hitherto there has been little commercial use for lignite, but M. Olivier declares that from 100 kilograms of this material 77 liters of gasoline can be produced. To explain the method would require the use of technical terms. The system is complicated: first there is obtained water gas, and this is transformed into methane, acetylene, and so forth, until by a number of stages, pure synthetic gasoline is obtained. Naturally the building of furnaces and the necessary installations will require a good deal of capital, but with the cheapness of the raw material and the facility with which gasoline can be produced, the outlay is regarded as relatively small.

It is prophesied that sooner or later many millions of tons of synthetic gasoline can be produced at prices which will be much lower than those now charged, and the oil kings of the world will find themselves faced with a new and successful competition. France, which has been dependent upon foreign petroleum, will be freed from such control; fuel and motor power of high quality will be purchasable by everybody, and an amazing impetus will be given to the development of machinery.

Progress in the Churches

The convention of the United Lutheran Church in America claims to have forged the last link in a chain of Lutheran missions reaching around the world in voting to purchase an entire mission field in North China from the Berlin Missionary Society for \$1,800,000, payable in 10 annual installments. Included in the negotiations is the Shantung mission field and part of its personnel. Economic conditions growing out of the World War, it was announced, made it inadvisable for the Berlin society to continue to hold the North China field. The conference also voted to build a Christian college in Delugu, India, costing \$300,000, the church having a membership of 108,000 in India today.

The Protestants of Estonia have celebrated at Dorpat (Tartu) the four hundredth anniversary of the opening of their church in the city. The university, which was founded by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1622, was for many years a citadel of the Reformed religion, but in later times, until the establishment of the Baltic republics after the Great War, was dominated by Russia.

The Congregationalists announce that the decision of the German Evangelical Protestant churches of the middle Atlantic district to unite with the Congregational denomination brings to the Congregationalists 27 churches in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and 45 in southern Ohio. They are a self-governing, self-supporting group, using the German and English languages but moving toward the exclusive use of the English.

In connection with the recent World's Sunday School Convention, a meeting was held in Glasgow at which it was stated that it had awakened interest in Sunday school work and its good effects would be felt for many days to come. The United Free Church of Scotland has 400,000 young people under its discipline; but there are 150,000 Scottish children annually. Protestantism is not connected with any Christian organization, and 50 per cent of the adolescents are in the same position. In Glasgow alone there are 75,000 boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 11 who are entirely outside the influence of organizations now working for their welfare. These facts, it was urged, constitute a very strong call for unity of action.

Nothing could epitomize the new day that is coming to Palestine in a more striking manner than the report announced that the Dead Sea may soon prove to be an economic asset of fabulous value. According to The Christian Century, it has been discovered that the waters of the Dead Sea contain a very strong precipitate of potash which, by a simple process, can be extracted at an expense of approximately \$5 a ton, and delivered, with all charges paid, at the Port of Haifa for approximately \$15 a ton. Potash now costs \$30 a ton in Europe.

The practice is increasing of holding conferences in English university cities during the vacation. No fewer than 30 such gatherings met in Oxford this summer. Of these the most outstanding was the annual Anglican theological assembly known as the Church Congress, which revisited Oxford after an interval of 42 years. The number of members, 2,200, was the largest during the last 10 years. One of the speakers stated that the church was short 3000 clergy, but that if the money were forthcoming the men could be found. The liveliest session of the congress was on "Youth and the Church," when several undergraduates were invited to say what young men and women asked of the church.

William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, are to leave the principal parts in the history of the Unitarian Church in America and Harvard University, the national capital on Sunday and Monday, Oct. 27-28. This is the third time since the first meeting was organized in 1825 that the two men have met. Mr. Taft, who is at

member of the church, is also president of the Unitarian General Conference. Ground was broken Sept. 8, 1921, for the present church building and two wings to be used for parish and community activities. The total cost, including land, will reach \$450,000.

Among the more important scheduled meetings, especially of interdenominational organizations, during the rest of October and in November will be: United Lutheran Church, biennial convention, Chicago, Oct. 20 to 30; American Country Life Conference, Columbus, O., Nov. 7 to 11; Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, American section, Buffalo, Nov. 10 and 11; World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, American section, Buffalo, Nov. 11 to 13; United Stewardship Council, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.

A new flag will come upon the high seas next March, when the first ship of the American Palestine line sets sail from New York to the Holy Land. The company controlling the new line, which will maintain regular sailings to Palestine, is Zionist, and their ships will fly the flag of the new Zionist State.

The Gospel Sky-Sign Mission displays texts from the Bible every night for certain periods on a scintillating sign in a crowded district in south London.

The summer school of religious drama, held at Auburn, N. Y., on the campus of the theological seminary, under the auspices of a committee of the Federal Council of Churches, drew its student body from many sections of the United States.

A conference of Bulgarian Baptists meeting at Rusehuk, in September, received a telegram of welcome and good wishes from King Boris.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions met recently at Central Church, Providence, R. I.

"Contributions to World Peace" is the general subject of the conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, American section, which will be held in Buffalo, Nov. 11 to 13. The purpose is to make a survey of all the agencies which are doing effective work toward a Christian world order. The subject of the conference last year was "The World Court."

Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, will visit the United States again this year to lecture at Yale, it is announced.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO PALESTINE PRAISED

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The retirement next summer of Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner to Palestine under the Balfour Declaration, would be "most unfortunate," according to Dr. David Yellin, Mayor of Jerusalem, speaking as the guest of honor at the Zionist organization of America and the Karen-Hayesed at a dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Dr. Yellin reported that within the last five months nearly 10,000 immigrants have been admitted into Palestine, all of whom have been absorbed into the economic life of the country. He said that the agricultural and industrial development of Palestine depended not on the assistance of American money in the form of credits and investments.

VOTAGE OF 1924 AGAIN RAILED

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Howard DeWald Cooke of Portland, Me., who first crossed the Atlantic in the Cuba, the Danish line's first iron steamship which entered the service in 1884, but 40 years ago, sailed today on the steamship Lancaster to view the sights which were endeared to him during his visit more than half a century ago. He was accompanied by his wife and daughters.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

An Exclusive Suède Pump

It is copied from a French model with four straps and buttons and elastic goring, constituting a trimming that is individual and charming. The last, the high arch and Spanish heel are comfortably American. In brown and black,

Price \$14.00
(Second Floor)

The Pull-on Suède Glove

This is the glove the fastidious woman chooses for its exquisitely fine quality. In the fashionable tan and gray shades to supplement the colors in costume suits and coats. Also black.

Price \$4.50
(First Floor)

New Whims in Pearl Chokers

Besides white there are the lovely pastel tints and darker colors simulating "black" pearls.

Priced from \$4.25 to 11.75

Newest of all are double-strand chokers with a strand of white and colored pearls.

Priced 7.50 & 12.00
(First Floor)

Durable sheer Silk Hose, \$2.15

We mention the price because it is such a remarkable stocking for the money—fine, evenly woven with a lovely sheen. It also wears unusually well. In all the fashionable shades for daytime and evening.

(First Floor)

The Favored Fashions in Misses' Winter Coats

Quality is always of first importance in the important problem of a Winter Coat, but at this Store it is pleasant to remember that quality can be taken for granted. First attention can be given to the new and becoming fashions, always to be found here in the simple, distinctive types now most favored by well-dressed women

In Shades of Red Trimmed with the smartest new furs—leopard cat, chipmunk and baby fox—and newly honored favorites—Hudson Seal (muskrat), Wolf and Japanese Mink.

With Fur Borders A favorite fashion, the straight-line coat with border of fur applied in straight band or varied trimming effects.

The fabrics include all the season's favorites in selected qualities

Prices range from \$68.00 to 245.00

with a large variety of models at each separate price.

(In the Misses' Coat Salon, Third Floor)

Featured for Monday

A Special Offering of Imported Lingerie

The prices are tremendously low for the exquisite quality, and the woman who needs an extra supply for her Winter wardrobe, will find this a remarkable value opportunity.

The Silk Lingerie

is every stitch hand done on shimmering, silky crepe with drawn-work, scalloping and tiny pressed plaits in the dainty French manner.

Nightrobes in citron or rose \$12.50
Step-in Chemises in rose 8.50
Chemises and Step-ins in rose each 6.85

The Nainsook Lingerie

is from Belgium, charmingly dainty and distinctive and marked unusually low.

Nightrobes \$2.75
Envelope Chemises to match 2.50

(Second Floor)

An Important Sale of Women's Skirts

\$5.75, 7.50, 11.50

We have taken a group of skirts from regular stock and marked them at special prices for Monday. The reductions are notable and include many of the best models of the season. Women who wear sports clothes or who need an extra skirt to go with a sweater should by all means look into the offering.

Styles as smart as these—

The Plaid Wrap-around
Plain Sports Models
Plaid Plaited Skirts
Sports Flannels

Other Groups \$15.75, 19.75

These are the finer skirts—in individual styles and handsome materials. The re-pricing offers a large saving on models of the best quality.

(Third Floor)

RISE IN STOCKS GIVE EVIDENCE OF CONFIDENCE

Uncertainty as to Election
Apparently Banished
Favorable Factors

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (Special).—The strength of the stock market practically every day this week, and rising prices of bonds give the best kind of evidence that the financial community and the investing public have largely discarded their apprehension as to the outcome of the election, and are giving more attention to constructive features of the situation. Optimism is gaining and the weak spots in the commercial fabric are gradually being eliminated.

Apparently one of the strongest features of the market situation is the extent to which orders in some lines have been held back pending election results. They have been held back to a greater extent seemingly in the steel industry than in any other important line of business.

The report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and previously that of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, revealed the degree of depression in the steel trade that prevailed during the period covered by the reports. Many buyers of steel products are waiting to know the results of the voting on election day before placing orders for more than their immediate and imperative needs.

Judge Gary pointed out in his speech yesterday before the American Iron & Steel Institute, that the volume of business in the steel trade, and in other lines as well, hinges considerably upon how the people vote on election day. He did not mention any party by name, and it is quite probable that, while he has a distinct choice, he would not regard the success of the chief opposing party as a calamity. What Judge Gary apparently was trying to do was to urge upon the people the necessity of voting for men who would carry forward the affairs of the Government in the most capable and sane way, and urging against extremism of any and every kind.

Oils and Coppers Gain
The greater activity in the copper group under the leadership of American Smelting & Refining has given rise to the belief in the average observer that the copper industry is about to enjoy greater activity and prosperity. The industry has been dull for some time and the stocks have been correspondingly inactive, but nevertheless the volume of copper that has been produced and changed hands has actually been large.

The oil shares have continued to reflect the steady increase in the stability of the crude oil situation. Production is still decreasing and consumption is keeping up unusually well for this season of the year. The weather has been favorable to a large consumption of gasoline. The leading authorities do not believe that the seasonal decline in consumption of crude oil and gasoline during the next few months will be so great as it ordinarily has been.

While Maxwell Motor "A" was about the only stock in the motor group in which there was special activity and strength, the opinion is expressed by authorities that in the automotive industry there will not be the seasonal decline in buying which heretofore has necessitated a corresponding drop in production. If a favorable interpretation is given to the election returns, unusual activity in this industry is predicted by those who are most familiar with it.

Freight Traffic Heavy
The large volume of traffic that is being handled by the railroads is one of the strongest evidences of increasing business. Here again the prediction is offered that there will be a larger scale during November and December than has been true on the average in the past. Usually the movement of grain is expected to fall off during those two months, but it is claimed that it is likely to go forward this year on a larger scale than in most previous years.

The strength of railroad stocks, such as was displayed in the trading yesterday afternoon, certainly reflects a degree of confidence on the part of investors and speculators in those issues that no one can afford to overlook, who wishes to form a correct opinion of things as they are now and as they are likely to be in the coming months.

European news has been confined largely to incidents in connection with the British and German reparations campaigns. Coming elections in three of the largest nations is furnishing the student of economics and politics with interesting problems. Money in this country continues at the low rate that have been quoted for some time and is abundant supply.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Admiral	100	98	100	98	-2
American	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Can.	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Oil	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Sugar	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Tobacco	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Wire	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Zinc	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Wool	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Yarn	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Paper	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Glass	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Rubber	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Leather	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Lumber	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Brick	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Cement	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Coal	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Iron	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Steel	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Copper	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Gold	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Silver	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Platinum	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Palladium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Rhodium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Iridium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Osmium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Selenium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Tellurium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Vanadium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Zirconium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Niobium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Manganese	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Chromium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Cobalt	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Nickel	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Cadmium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Barium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Strontium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Calcium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Magnesium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Potassium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Sodium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Lithium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Beryllium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Boron	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Fluorine	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Chlorine	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Bromine	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Iodine	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Astatine	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Francium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Actinium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Thorium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Radium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Polonium	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Astatine	100	98	100	98	-2
Am. Francium	100	98	100	98	-2
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Am. Polonium	100	98	100	98	-2
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CANADIAN PLAY IN THE FINALS

Wright and Morrice Will
Meet Each Other in
Singles and Doubles

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 25 (Special).—Jack Wright, the Canadian Davis Cup player, and David Morrice of the city will meet in both final matches in the annual Canadian indoor tennis championships today.

In the semifinals last yesterday afternoon, Morrice defeated W. F. Crocker, another Davis Cup player, in three sets, losing the first 2-6, but he found his top game in the next two sets and swept Crocker before him, 6-3, 6-2. It was a hard-fought game all the way and Morrice's victory was rather surprising, although he has shown continued improvement this season. In the other final Wright had little difficulty in disposing of the veteran A. J. Vasey in straight sets, losing only one game.

In the doubles Crocker and Morrice eliminated last year's champions, A. S. Cassels and J. W. Brown, 6-3, 6-1, while Wright and Robert defeated Hardy and Laframboise. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round.

Jack Wright, Montreal, defeated H. Davidson, Toronto, 6-3, 6-2.

David Morrice, Montreal, defeated H. Davidson, Toronto, 6-3, 6-2.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated W. L. Bennis, 6-3, 6-2.

Third Round.

A. J. Vasey, Montreal, defeated G. Nunn, Toronto, 6-4, 6-3.

Jack Wright, Montreal, defeated R. N. W. Crocker, Montreal, 6-3, 6-2.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated G. Nunn, Toronto, 6-3, 6-2.

Semifinals.

Jack Wright, Montreal, defeated A. J. Vasey, Montreal, 6-3, 6-2.

David Morrice, Montreal, defeated W. F. Crocker, Montreal, 6-3, 6-2.

Doubles—Second Round.

W. F. Crocker and David Morrice defeated A. S. Cassels and J. W. Brown, 6-3, 6-1.

Jack Wright and Robert defeated Hardy and Laframboise, 6-3, 6-1.

Semifinals.

W. F. Crocker and David Morrice defeated A. S. Cassels and J. W. Brown, 6-3, 6-1.

Jack Wright and Robert defeated Hardy and Laframboise, 6-3, 6-1.

Pocket Players

Start Monday

Greengleaf Opens Play at Home

—Takes Road on Thursday

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Pocket players take to the road next week to open the second annual title campaign of the National Championship "Pocket-Billiard League" day after tomorrow, each according to the new plan whereby they are to go on around the circuit. Games are to be played afternoons and evenings, three days a week, making six struggles at each meeting.

Half of the 12 games planned for R. E. Greenleaf and Greengleaf, at times champion, are to be played at home. Greengleaf on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, receives at Philadelphia, the Boston contender, C. S. Seaback, New England champion. On Thursday Greengleaf appears at Baltimore to face Pasquale Natale for a similar series.

Andrew St. Jean of Minneapolis visits Joseph Concanon at Brooklyn the first three days of the week. Brooklyn Bridge to engage Charles Harmon, the New York State champion, in the national race.

Chicago's star player, Erwin Rudolph, is to meet Arthur Woods at Syracuse the first of the week. Woods recently replaced James Maturro. On Thursday Rudolph starts a series with Seaback at Boston. The week's schedule:

Oct. 27, 28, 29.—St. Jean and Concanon at Brooklyn; Rudolph and Woods at Syracuse; Seaback and Greengleaf at Philadelphia; 30, 31 and Nov. 1.—St. Jean and Harmon at New York; Rudolph and Seaback at Boston; and Greengleaf and Natale at Baltimore.

GRINNELL HAS PROMISING MEN

Only Seven Report for Harrier Team, But Show Well

GRINNELL, Ia., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence).—"Cross-country prospects are bright," said H. J. Huff, track coach at Grinnell College, in an interview here last week. Huff, who took over the University of Minnesota harrier in an indication of a good season.

At Grinnell, Huff, who took over the Missouri Valley Conference cross-country schedule.

With a 27 to 23 victory over the strong Minnesota team, Huff counted to his credit, the Grinnell coach appeared justified in making his optimistic statements. There are only seven men out for varsity cross-country at Grinnell College, but the squad makes up in quality what it lacks in numbers.

T. H. Gould Jr., '27, is the star of the team. He finished far ahead of the field in the Minnesota-Grinnell contest, and with a little more experience, he should develop into one of the best harriers in the Missouri Valley.

Capt. C. C. Whitely '27, is the veteran of the team. He can be counted on to finish near the front in any long-distance race.

A. R. Bryant '26, E. H. Woodruff '25, and H. E. Breitenbach '25 are the other veterans. None of them are letter men, but they are good finishers in most meets.

D. H. King '25 is inexperienced, but after some competition in last company they should make good time on a five-mile course.

AUTO RACE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 25.—Twenty star automobile drivers were ready today for the inaugural race of Charlotte's new \$200,000 motor speedway, which will event, for \$25,000 in cash prizes.

The winner's share was \$9,000, with \$500 to the second man and the runner-up \$10,000 divided among the other starters.

The race made a record for the most comfortable championship racing in the south under sanction of the American Automobile Association.

The new speedway has a mile and a quarter track, being the longest of its kind in the world for single lap races.

When Bennett Hill made 134.4 miles an hour.

THREE GET THIRD PLACE MONEY

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Pitchee H. E. Anderson, who finished the Detroit Tigers in eighth, the coach, trainer and secretary were given full shares amounting to \$2,000, for finishing in third place.

Commissioner E. M. Landis said that the money was divided among the three men as follows:

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Anderson, \$1,000; H. E. Anderson, \$1,000; and H. E. Anderson, \$1,000.

Sculling Cup Leaves the U.S.

Philadelphia Gold Trophy Is
Shipped to J. H. Beresford
Jr. of England

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25 (Special).—The Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup, emblematic of the world's amateur sculling championship, left the United States this week for the first time since the trophy was first put into competition.

The \$2500 gold goblet has been shipped to J. H. Beresford Jr., the British sculler, who is to defend it against the American sculler, J. H. Beresford Jr., in the final of the Olympic regatta.

In the rules governing the forwarding of the valuable rowing trophy to another country, there is considerable delay, but much time has been lost in the last few months. It has been necessary for Beresford to wait up to a year for the trophy to be presented with the trophy.

Though Beresford has never raced in the United States, his sportsmanship against American scullers in England, France and Belgium has won considerable praise. For that reason, the trophy is being sent to him, and he is not reluctant in sending the world's championship trophy to him.

The cup originally was presented to J. H. Beresford Jr. by the British sculler, who is to defend it against the American sculler, J. H. Beresford Jr., in the final of the Olympic regatta.

The next holder of the trophy was J. H. Beresford Jr., who is to defend it against the American sculler, J. H. Beresford Jr., in the final of the Olympic regatta.

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Nurmi Plans to Run in the United States

New York, Oct. 25.—JAAVO NURMI, star middle distance runner who competed for Finland at the 1924 Olympic Games, will sail for the United States Nov. 5 and make his first appearance in a two-month campaign at Madison Square Garden, New York, and at the Philadelphia American A. G.

Nurmi will also compete in the municipal games on Jan. 15 and at the Millrose games Jan. 27 and 28. F. W. Ruben, Amateur Athletic Union secretary, who developed Nurmi's plans, said:

"The record of 43 men at bat in a single game of a World Series established by the Boston Red Sox against the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1903 was broken three times and tied once in the series between New York and Washington this year. In the first game of the 1924 series, which was 12 innings, Washington sent 43 men to bat and New York sent 43 men to bat. In the second game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the third game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fourth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the seventh game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the eighth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the ninth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the tenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the eleventh game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twelfth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirteenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fourteenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifteenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixteenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the seventeenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the eighteenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the nineteenth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twentieth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-first game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-second game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-third game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-fourth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-fifth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-sixth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-seventh game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-eighth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the twenty-ninth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirtieth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-first game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-second game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-third game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-fourth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-fifth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-sixth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-seventh game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-eighth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the thirty-ninth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fortieth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-first game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-second game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-third game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-fourth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-fifth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-sixth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-seventh game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-eighth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the forty-ninth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fiftieth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-first game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-second game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-third game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-fourth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-fifth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-sixth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-seventh game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-eighth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the fifty-ninth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixtieth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-first game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-second game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-third game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-fourth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-fifth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-sixth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-seventh game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-eighth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. In the sixty-ninth game, which was 12 innings, New York sent 43 men to bat and Washington sent 43 men to bat. 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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Sharp divergence of public opinion in the United States concerning the propriety of publishing the amounts of income taxes paid by citizens was to be expected. If there is any question on which antagonistic views are inevitable, it is this one which involves at once a seeming disregard for the essential privacy which should hedge about a man's individual affairs, while at the same time seeking to operate as a protection against frauds upon the national revenue.

Income Tax Publicity

It would not be easy to exaggerate the seeming impropriety of proclaiming to the world precisely what a man's personal income may be. It is true that the provision in the law under which this publication is being made authorizes only the publication of the amount of the tax paid, but from that it is a simple matter to reckon up the income on which the individual is taxed. No one likes to have his financial affairs blazoned forth to the world. The information thus presented may readily be made serviceable to blackmailers, and certainly will be the cause of vastly multiplying the annoyances to which men of even comfortable means are subjected at the hands of solicitors for enterprises of more or less public benefit.

On the other hand, this publicity may have its beneficial effect in checking tax dodging or in holding the tax dodger up to public opprobrium. Unquestionably this was the purpose of the group of radicals headed by Senator Norris who put the provision for publicity into the law. It is noticeable that most of those who supported the proposition came from those sections of the country in which large incomes are the exception rather than the rule. Notwithstanding this fact it is reasonable to concede to them not merely good intentions but a certain amount of common sense in their contention that the income tax paid should be made a matter of public record and, therefore, open to the scrutiny of the public.

To the man of average means, indeed to the man in fairly comfortable circumstances, it is probable that much of the irritation caused by this direct tax is due less to the amount of the payment which he himself makes than to a haunting suspicion that his neighbor and friends of equal means have so managed affairs as to pay materially less.

It is perhaps one of the weaknesses of the human mind that contentment does not come entirely from the positive amount of a man's income or the actual moderation of the tax thereon, but that rather his relative prosperity and the weight of his own burden when compared with that of his neighbor determine his state of satisfaction or of discontent. Many a man who has figured his income tax in a way that he believes to be just, alike to himself and the Government, pays it grudgingly because he thinks that a friend equally prosperous is paying less because of shrewder methods, or purchasable professional advice.

It was, of course, the theory of those who put the publicity clause into the law that, if it were known that the amounts of individual payments were at all times open to public examination, scandalous evasion of the law at least would be averted. Whether this anticipation is to be realized it is too soon to say. Certainly, it is difficult to believe that any good can come out of the hasty, ill-considered and merely partial publication of these lists which is now going on in the American press. There is some question as to the legality of this publication. There is a graver question as to its propriety. And it further is to be doubted whether the taking of so revolutionary a step ten days before election was wholly without some sinister political purpose.

Probably the only good end to be served will be the awakening of so general a public discussion as to the merits of the law as it now stands as to give assurance of its intelligent amendment by the next Congress. In the meantime, all the American newspapers are publishing more or less complete lists of these payments to the federal revenue, and the average man is finding a certain entertainment in considering how nearly adequate according to his own judgment are the payments made by those whose names, at least, he recognizes.

According to his own mentality he will find interest in the sums paid by Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Jack Dempsey, the artist who contributes to the journalistic world the adventures of the Gumps, and others whose thrift or genius has placed them in the ranks of the wealthy. Whether the publication of these lists is an admirable contribution to the fiscal policy of the Government may be doubted, but as a stimulus to gossip, an encouragement of envy and as an aid to conversation it certainly is the great event of the year.

There began in Mexico, some three or more years ago, a quiet effort to restrict and regulate, rather than to entirely forbid, the further entry into the northwestern states of that Republic of those Chinese tradesmen and industrialists who were said to be gradually monopolizing many of the more profitable industries and commercial enterprises. Apparently the methods adopted by an organization formed at that time and known as the Mexican Pro-Race League have not been adequate to meet the situation. As a result there have been petitions sent to Congress from the states of Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila urging the enactment of national laws preventing the admission of these so-called undesirable.

Mexico's Anti-Chinese Policy

There is seen in the agitation a counterpart of the effort of the people of some of the Pacific coast states of the United States to induce the Congress of their country to restrict or forbid immigration from Japan. It would seem that

the motives are similar in both instances, the petitioners being apprehensive that the newcomers will, unless interfered with, monopolize the opportunities which citizens of both sections believe should belong to themselves.

Action by the individual states concerned has not served to solve the Mexican problem. It seems that the Chinese readily conform to all reasonable regulations compelling their segregation into residential and commercial neighborhoods. But it is explained that this requirement inflicts no particular hardship. The Chinese thus segregated, it appears, are generally wealthy and forehanded, controlling trade in the communities where they have settled.

Quite naturally the Chinese resent the action of their neighbors in attempting to injure or dislodge them. They are preparing, through their newly chosen Minister, who is expected to reach Mexico City shortly, to oppose any further restrictive action by Congress. They may quite reasonably insist that the passage of any such laws as those which have been proposed, unless they are directed against the Japanese as well as the Chinese, would be discriminatory and unfair. But the Mexican people may perhaps as reasonably claim that they are clearly within their rights in dealing with whatever phase of the immigration problem seems for the time being to require special attention.

Recent elections in several countries, as well as the foreshadowed results in others, agree in indicating a decrease in the membership of parties that occupy a central position in the parliamentary hemicycle—that is, parties that are neither radical nor conservative. Practically all the gains have been at the two extreme ends and in the elections scheduled for this fall the same thing is likely to occur.

In Great Britain the Liberal Party, which for so many years had been extremely influential, was divided during the war into halves. Of these one section followed Mr. Lloyd George into the coalition with the Unionists, while the other remained faithful to Mr. Asquith in Opposition. Though there was a nominal reunion before the elections last fall, free trade rallying both sections, the party did not gain at the polls. Its votes first uneasily followed the Baldwin Government and later kept Mr. MacDonald in office, but instead of striking out independently in the next contest it seems inclined to make common cause with the Conservatives again. No one expects a Liberal victory and a straight Liberal Cabinet.

The same tendency to shrinkage in the middle-ground parties is evident in other European countries. In France it was the center parties that lost most heavily in the May elections. Certain groups like the "Clemenceuxists" disappeared altogether. The Radical farmers and lower middle classes, combined with the labor-union Socialists, gained the most heavily, and the Herriot Government was formed. In Germany also the center parties lost seats, while the extreme Nationalists and the Communists gained the most. In the coming elections the decisive issue lies between the Socialists and Nationalists, with one of which groups the present governmental parties must combine. In Denmark and Sweden similar results have occurred.

In the United States the outstanding fact in current politics is the weakness of the Democratic Party. If it makes a coalition with the Republicans to face the combination of Progressive farmers, organized labor and Socialists, it will necessarily become a minor partner.

What is the explanation of this widespread phenomenon? In the European press the most common answer is that the Liberal doctrine of "laissez faire" or the Jeffersonian tenet about non-interference, does not fit with the post-war period. During the war the governments practiced what amounted to state Socialism, and while the armies demobilized, the bureaucrats did not. Therefore in self-defense more and more people are forced to vote according to their economic self-interest, and the choice now lies between organized capital and organized labor. The balance of power between these two forces is held by the organized farmers and in recent elections they have sided with Labor. But whether the farmers will continue to side with Labor in the future is another matter. In any event the farm vote is a pretty good stabilizer for the ship of state.

Any housewife in New England who carefully supervises her budget will testify that it did not require an official compilation of figures to apprise her of the fact that prices of those commodities which she purchases for her table are continually advancing. The figures furnished show that this advance during the month of September over the month of August was 2.4-5 per cent. That may not be regarded as a particularly difficult condition to meet. But when it is remembered that this advance is in addition to many similar advances, and that the total increase, even in the last year or two, has been several times greater, an economic condition is presented which cannot be idly disregarded.

It is important also to take into consideration the fact that in arriving at this average increase there are included in the list of commodities many which do not form an important part of the daily marketing list. The housewife is not so greatly concerned over the price of rice, dried fruits and cornmeal, as she is over the price of fresh vegetables, meats, fish and flour. It would be interesting if those in a position to make an abstract of these costs would show what the percentage of increase has been on those commodities for which there is the greatest demand.

The trend of prices upward is something that concerns nearly everyone. It is not enough for the housewife to say that she will not endure what she regards as an unjust imposition. The problem is one much deeper than that presented by the exaction of what she may feel is an unfair profit. If it were a matter of

profits, merely, there would be those who would willingly attempt to carry on the business of retailing at a somewhat lower margin between cost and selling price. But the difficulty is that the cost of retailing is advancing as rapidly as the cost of the commodities when they reach the consumer. The farmers are getting higher prices for the things they have to sell. Taxes are constantly increasing. Rents are higher for business property and those who render service in the stores and shops are demanding higher wages, that they in turn may be able to feed, clothe and house themselves and families.

Thus viewed, the circle is an endless one, with the consumer always "taking up the slack." But in spite of all these things, the American people really have little to complain of. They might look beyond the borders of their own country, if they would, and seek to discover who of their neighbors are better housed, better clothed, or better fed than themselves. The measure is not always what a dollar will buy. It should be, and really is, whether there are dollars to buy with and things which may be bought.

Someone once made the thoughtful observation, as true now as when it was first uttered, that "not by companionship alone, but by what one reads a man is known." That sounds somewhat like the more or less trite maxims of Poor Richard or one of Thomas Jefferson's ten rules, but its authorship is not traceable to either of these. How true it is, nevertheless. And it is as true of children as of adults. The thought reflected from the printed page leaves its distinguishing mark which reveals what books a boy or girl chooses for companionship as unmistakably as acquired mannerisms, adopted words and individual habits disclose to discerning parents the personality of the playfellows and school friends of their children.

The need of directing and supervising the reading done by children has not just now been discovered or recognized. Probably it has been realized by parents and teachers throughout all the years since men first found means of transferring their thoughts to the written or printed page. And perhaps it is true that during all these years it has been the undesirable or the forbidden that has appealed most to youthful readers. In the United States, with the attainment of greater speed in printing, there came a flood of those cheap publications designed to catch the pennies and dimes of boys and girls. Probably most of these publications are now out of print. But their place is not unoccupied. In somewhat more pretentious guise and with more attractive covers, the noxious flood is still high. Where there was one printing press a hundred years ago there are a thousand today, and they are seldom idle. And the appeal to youth is more invidious today than it was a generation ago. One is convinced that the dime novels and "nickel libraries" of a quarter of a century or more ago would not attract the boys and girls of this period. It may be said, without making an invidious comparison, that the youth of today is more sophisticated than the youth of yesterday. It is an age of sophistication. The motion picture, the telephone, the radio, the countless weekly and monthly magazines, and last but far from least, the daily press, have brought to youthful eyes and ears about all that is to be known of what is going on in the world. The fancied exploits of "Old King Brady" are tame and uninteresting, no doubt, in comparison with these.

But there are gratifying assurances that much besides these things is being read by the boys and girls of today. There is a greater abundance of the good as well as a surfeit of the undesirable. Methods which have made possible a multiplication of the agencies of evil have aided in the publication and dissemination of the beautiful and the truthful in still more attractive form. Graduates of the dime-novel school of literature are not proud of their preceptors or of their training. Those of the present-day schools of questionable curricula will one day as gladly put away and forget the influences under which they have so thoughtlessly permitted themselves to remain.

Those who lay much stress upon the fact that prohibition is not as yet a welcome issue in many quarters in England may be surprised to learn of an educational movement which for thirty-five years has been maintaining lectures to teach children in the schools the elementary facts about alcohol. Last year more than 4000 such lectures were given to about a quarter of a million children, and it is stated that the lectures were more of an educational than of a propaganda nature. This is so much the better, because all that is necessary to expose the fallacies of alcoholic claims is a plain statement of facts. Though opponents of prohibition may try to make it appear that the arguments of the drys are but poorly founded, in reality the more exactly the truth is widely spread abroad concerning this issue, the sooner prohibition will become an actuality in any country.

That the advocates of the project to build a railway in French Equatorial Africa to connect Brazzaville, on the Congo, at Stanley Pool, with the Atlantic coast, consider it of great importance is not surprising. For it is hoped that, when it is completed, the mining copper industry in the Mandoul district, the oil seed trade, the trade in wood from the forests of Mayombe, and production in the Middle Congo generally will all be developed. The scheme has been urged for some thirty years, being actually started in part in 1921, and the recent vote of the French Cabinet to continue without interruption the work thus begun should result in its completion in from five to seven years. From a broad point of view it is significant that the Government based its decision on the consideration that without a railway a territory cannot be developed.

Editorial Notes

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Surely Canterbury is a name to conjure with! Situated on Watling Street, a road that was ancient before the Romans invaded Britain, the sleepy little old city of today occupies a place in English story that dazzles by its historic associations.

Modern squatters who canter along Boscon's Parkway, or Rothen Row, or the Bois de Boulogne, it is safe to say, give little thought to the word "canter" or its origin. An abbreviation of the name Canterbury, it denotes the easy, comfortable gallop affected by the pilgrim who journeyed to that city. Sliver of the pilgrim's merriment at the beauty of the purple and pink and white Canterbury bells swaying in the breeze, few remember that the name speaks of resemblance to the bells that formerly tinkled on the horses of those same pilgrims. Archaic, when an extravagant story is called a canterbury tale, it is a plain allusion to the "Canterbury Tales" of Geoffrey Chaucer, who therein furnishes crude glimpses—that we hope are only caricatures—of conditions prevailing in "Merrie England" at that period. On Oct. 23, 1400 (824 years ago today) the poet, sitting on a bench behind a trail of fame that had endured through the centuries.

It is 1300 years since Augustine became the first of the long line of Archbishops of Canterbury. Among the noble and notable names of his successors we find Stephen Langton of Magna Charta fame, Simon of Sudbury, Thomas Cranmer, and Thomas a Becket, for whose slaughter King Henry II did barefoot penance and was flogged in the Chapter House by the monks. The Black Prince, Erasmus, Dean Colet, and Thomas More were all connected with the city.

It was here that Queen Bertha induced her husband, Ethelbert, to listen to her pleadings that he become Christian. He sent for the missionary, Augustine, but would not suffer him to come as far as Canterbury; he must remain on the Isle of Thanet, with the Stour flowing between him and the King; and on no account must the first interview be held under a roof—the meeting must be in the open air, for fear of charms and spells! When Augustine delivered Gregory's message and invitation to become a Christian, the King replied:

Your words are fair and your promises—but because they are new and doubtful I cannot give my assent to them; and leave the customs which I have so long observed, with the whole Anglo-Saxon race. But because you have come hither as strangers from a long distance, and as I seem to myself to have seen clearly, that what you yourselves believed to be true and good you wish to impart to us, we do not wish to molest you; any, rather, we are anxious to receive you hospitably, and to give you all that is needed for your support; nor do we hinder you from joining all whom you can to the faith of your religion.

On June 8, in the year 597, Ethelbert accepted Christianity, and six months later 10,000 Saxons followed his example.

Perhaps the most inspiring among these names is that of Stephen Langton, who, while he was Archbishop, led the barons in their struggle against the tyrant, John Lackland. When Innocent III espoused the cause of the king, Langton refused to publish the decree and was himself temporarily suspended from his functions. Later he "discovered" a charter of liberties that had been granted by Henry I, and with an army of barons at Runnymede, near Windsor, he forced the King to sign Magna Charta, a document compiled to establish the supremacy of the law of England over the will of the monarch, which confirmed to the people those rights and privileges that today form the basis of English freedom, and which have followed the English tongue around the world. No subtler

achievement in dirigible machinery by which an airship while in flight can manufacture ballast more than equal to the weight of the fuel she consumes, is being operated on the Shenandoah so successfully that airship experts here believe it will become part of the usual equipment of lighter-than-air craft. One of the difficulties in flying dirigibles for long distances heretofore has been that as the gasoline was consumed the ship became steadily lighter, so that to keep her flying at an even height part of the gas in her own tanks had to be released. This, particularly where helium was used, added greatly to the expense, and complicated the problem of reserve gas supplies. The new machine is one in which the exhaust from the gasoline engines is combined with air in such a way as to produce water. The weight of the water thus "captured" actually is greater than that of the gasoline used.

A friendlier welcome could hardly be extended to a foreign visitor coming to America than that of a group of New York actors who, on learning that Firmin Gémier, director and most distinguished actor of the Théâtre National de l'Odéon of Paris was to come to the city, of his company to play a brief season before American audiences, cabled to him to ask that he arrange his matinees on the afternoons when the other theaters were closed, so that the actors might attend his performances. Sixty-four prominent American players, at the inspiration of Miss Lisa Claire, joined in the writing of a greeting embodying the request. Mr. Gémier promptly cabled his thanks and his acceptance of the proposal "with joy." The New York stage has shown itself quick to respond to examples of theatrical art from other countries, and a visit so auspiciously begun as that of this exceptional French company may be expected to contribute much to the increasingly high quality of the theater in America.

What with the newspapers and the radio, campaign speaking has become exceedingly exacting on prominent orators. They must not only say something new and interesting on each occasion, but instead of making one or two speeches do, for a whole stumping tour, but they must also prepare their speeches in advance and then be sure to deliver them as prepared. The Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, in delivering his recent speech in New York, for example, had to dictate it to his secretary on the afternoon of his arrival from Washington, and then commit it all to memory in the interval of two or three hours before the meeting. He did it with such unusual success that except for occasional interpolations to link up with previous speeches, he did not vary a word from the copies he had given to the press.

The problem of moving New York's passengers and automobiles around the city is like the problem of making traffic arrangements for a glacier: the more there is room for, the more there comes. The congestion already in the lower part of Manhattan Island is so serious that all sorts of plans are being tried for temporary relief, and it is predicted that in fifty years the population will be three times as great. Last year the subway and elevated railways alone carried 1,611,538,072 passengers; and it seems that in a few years statistics will run into the higher branches of mathematics described by the Mock Turtle to Alice as "utilization, decision and distraction." An attempt is now being made to enlarge public interest in underground garages for the business districts to allow car owners to drive to their offices. Bridges are also suggested for pedestrians over important traffic arteries, giving the city a Venetian effect. The great difficulty is that the honeycombs of pipelines and subways, which make tunnels undesirable, the distance for elevated structures due to the retarding effect of the "L" railways, and the tremendous value of the store spaces along the sidewalks, have got the city planted firmly on the island with no way left to turn.

The chain stores, notwithstanding its usually unpretentious quarters, has come to do roughly 8 per cent of the retail business of the United States. Some figures collected here show that there are 2000 various "chains" in the country, with some 40,000 chain stores, doing a total business annually of \$2,000,000,000. These figures are impressive, there is said to be no indication that the chain store is making any considerable inroad on the specialty store, for it represents only 5.1 per cent of the country's retail establishments.

A universal interest like that attending the straying of a diamond was felt this week in the sale at an auction of a diamond of one of the largest in the "diamond har-

Historic Associations of Canterbury

There, no exhibition of impotent rage, would avail—and John's submission was complete.

Of all the significant clauses of this remarkable instrument the greatest is undoubtedly the following: "No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor will we condemn him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny to any man, either justice or right."

Thus Magna Charta, the corner stone of British and American liberty, may justly be said to have had its genesis in the old Kentish city on the Stour, for it was during Langton's tenure of the archbishopric and under his supervision that it was drawn up and enforced.

Of all England's rulers, the tyrant John is the one concerning whom it is most difficult to find any record of good deeds. The only anecdote the writer recalls where his action causes a smile rather than a shudder does not reflect to his advantage, although it does add to the amusement of others, for there is always pleasure to be found in folling a miscreant. The story is contained in a ballad about "King John and the Abbot of Canterbury." The Abbot complained one day to his old shepherd "that he would suffer a heavy forfeiture if on a certain day he was unable to answer three questions which the King would put to him. The shepherd, on hearing the questions, offered to reply in the Abbot's stead, to which the latter readily agreed—as is quite natural in a story. When, a few days later, the King arrived, he was met by the seeming Abbot, and his first question, in substance, was: How long will it take me to ride round the world? The answer was ready. It was:

You must ride with the sun, and ride with the same. And, in twenty-four hours you'll be back again. The King laughed loud and long, and then he posed his next question, which ended with the words: "Tell me to one penny what I am worth." The reply is as swift as before, and avers that the greatest and noblest of men was sold for thirty pence—"and I think thou art a penny worse than he." Again the King laughed, louder and longer, for in his next question he felt sure of worsting the Abbot and enforcing the forfeiture. The question closed with: "Tell me truly what I do think." Kneeling with great humility, the disguised shepherd answered in a fear and trembling:

You think I'm the Abbot of Canterbury. But I'm his poor shepherd, as plain you may see. That am come to beg pardon for him and for me. For hundreds of years following the assassination of Thomas a Becket, an unceasing pilgrimage led from all parts of Europe to his shrine in Canterbury Cathedral, and it is of a party of these pilgrims that Geoffrey Chaucer, "the Father of English Poetry," writes in his "Canterbury Tales." Pilgrims who undertook the journey to Canterbury did so from various motives, and the absence of piety and devotion was often a striking feature. It is established beyond doubt that idleness and dissoluteness were disseminated by these promiscuous travelers. The host of the Tabard Inn, in Southwark, whence this particular band started, invited the members to beguile the long journey with tales of their own or others' experiences. This they did, as they wended their way along that lonely Watling Street which the Roman cohorts had traversed when sent on their conquest of Britain, and which later the Julius marauders and plundered the countryside it served; and where, to descend to our own days, the Prince of Wales, after the termination of his American trip, is scheduled to formally reopen on Nov. 19 a reconstructed portion of the Street, from Dartford to Strood.

The Week in New York

New York, Oct. 25.

An achievement in dirigible machinery by which an airship while in flight can manufacture ballast more than equal to the weight of the fuel she consumes, is being operated on the Shenandoah so successfully that airship experts here believe it will become part of the usual equipment of lighter-than-air craft. One of the difficulties in flying dirigibles for long distances heretofore has been that as the gasoline was consumed the ship became steadily lighter, so that to keep her flying at an even height part of the gas in her own tanks had to be released. This, particularly where helium was used, added greatly to the expense, and complicated the problem of reserve gas supplies. The new machine is one in which the exhaust from the gasoline engines is combined with air in such a way as to produce water. The weight of the water thus "captured" actually is greater than that of the gasoline used.

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A universal interest like that attending the straying of a diamond was felt this week in the sale at an auction of a diamond of one of the largest in the "diamond har-

shoe" of the Metropolitan Opera House. Only two or three times during the thirty-two years' existence of the House has one of them been transferred except as they have been passed on within the same family. They carry with them not only the right to attend all the productions, but also the right of ownership of a one-third share in the building. The holding of stock in the Metropolitan, however, is a testimony of real appreciation for the opera, for with the increasing taxes and necessary subsidies the owners are called upon to pay, theirs is an onerous task. The fact that they have made it possible for themselves and for the city to hear opera produced for its sheer artistic value.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain responsible for the facts and opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"An Unworthy Claim"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In your editorial Oct. 18, entitled "An Unworthy Claim," your frank position manifested in your statement, "Certain features of the amendment, notably the age provision of eighteen years, are in our opinion debatable, and we welcome such debate, while holding to our own conviction that details of this character may safely be left to Congress," prompts me to ask these questions: If the Constitution of the United States is still the safeguard limitation on any and all Congresses of this Nation and the only restriction thrown around the rights of the people of the different states, how can any more be expected from future Congresses than from the present one, which submitted this amendment and which refused to incorporate exception of domestic and farm labor?

Can domestic schools and manual training schools ever be established to compare with the household and farm for development of character as well as brain and muscle?

If a woman of seventeen is left a widow with a child, or an orphan, how will she support herself? Is the widow of a deceased farmer to be denied the benefit of assistance from her sons and daughters until they are eighteen?

What will become of the children who are earning their education in southern mills in the Baldwin school? Or do these questions answer themselves? Parkersburg, W. Va. L. N. T.

Concerning the Public Sale of Weapons

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: You are to be highly complimented for agitating the suspension of the sales and window display of guns, pistols, daggers, long-bladed knives, knucklers, etc. in the rural villages and minor cities throughout the United States one finds on display in the windows of pawn shops (money lenders) a various assortment of such weapons.

The most serious phase of the problem is the effect such a display exerts upon the young fellows who have no more use for dreams than the man in the moon. One dealer emphasized his advertisement in the window with these words in great big red type, "Revolvers At Half Price." This dealer evidently reads between the lines and discerns what the future means to that classification of merchandise.

If the official organ of the order of Moose stops the reception of advertising in such traffic, other periodicals should adopt the same wise resolution. R. H. R. Charleston, W. Va.

Many Others Feel the Same Way About It

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: While not a member of the Christian Science Church, I am a hearty supporter and reader of the Monitor, and congratulate you upon giving to the people of the United States a newspaper which is to be read by clean-minded people, and one which is not filled with social, political, and financial propaganda in the interests of its owners, as is every other daily paper of which I know. I like your newspaper! I like everything about it. It is the only newspaper in the United States, to my knowledge, which I really feel that I can trust to give me facts instead of foolishness and much that is undesirable. Keep up the good work! As long as The Christian Science Monitor continues the policy of telling the unvarnished truth, "seeing to the line," etc., and leaving its readers as they are, I'm for it. Boston, Mass. GURNEER